The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,139.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Five.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Euphrates," 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay 2	Leave Colombo	11
„ Carwar 4	„ Calicut	13
„ Mangalore 5	„ Negapatam	14
„ Cannanore 6	„ Madras	16
„ Calicut 8	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Beypore 7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin 8	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin 10	Arrives Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIÂ KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

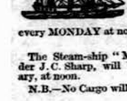
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Ur. Feb.	Feb.	Down. Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay 8	22	Leave Bussorah 26	12
„ Kurrachee 12	26	„ Fao 26	12
„ Guadur 13	27	„ Bushire 28	14
	Mar.		Mar.
„ Muscat 16	2	„ Linga 2	16
„ Bunder Abbas .. 18	4	„ Bunder Abbas .. 4	18
„ Lingeh 19	5	„ Muscat 6	20
„ Bushire 22	8	„ Guadur 8	22
„ Fao 23	9	„ Kurrachee 13	24
Arrive Bussorah 24	10	Arrive Bombay 17	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow," are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W NICOL & Co.

Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bom 3th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship "City of Brussels"

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British India," Raymond, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Raymond will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "North," Wylie, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wylie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Bombay, 19th January 1869. Agents for Captain Wylie.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),

1st January 1866. Agents.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER.

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October	Rs. 3 4
Madras Army List, ditto.	5 0
Bengal Army List, ditto.	6 0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now registered ..... Rs. 1 8

October Hart's Quarterly Ditto. 8 0

October Quarterly Navy List. Ditto. 2 4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.

In Bombay, Rs. 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th October 1868.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, 3rm in complete, Patent Cartridge Loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps

Ditto ditto single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

Ditto ditto 600 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW & CHEAP EDITION OF MRS. NORTON'S NOVELS.

Vol. 1	Stuart of Dunleath	Rs.	4 8
„ 2	Lost and Saved		3 12
„ 3	Old Sir Douglas		3 12
„ 4	Stuart of Dunleath		3 12
„ 5	Lost and Saved		3 12
„ 6	Old Sir Douglas		3 12
„ 7	Lost and Saved		3 12
„ 8	Old Sir Douglas		3 12
„ 9	Stuart of Dunleath		3 12
„ 10	Lost and Saved		3 12
„ 11	Old Sir Douglas		3 12
„ 12	Stuart of Dunleath		3 12

Uniform with the above, Love me long 4 8

White Lies 4 8

Brookes of Bridlemere	„	4 8
Good for Nothing	„	4 8
Queen's Maries	„	4 8
Holmby House	„	3 12
Gerfaut's Cousin	„	3 12
Digby Grand	„	3 12
Kate Coventry	„	3 12
Interpreter	„	3 12
Henry Kingsley's Geoffrey Hamlyn	„	4 8
Ravenshoe	„	4 8
Chas Kingsley's Hypatia	„	3 8
Alton Locke	„	3 8
Trollope's Small House at Allington	„	4 8
Framley Parsonage	„	3 12
Three Clerks	„	3 12
Mrs. H. Wood's East Lynne	„	4 8
Channings	„	4 8
Trevlyn Hold	„	4 8
Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles	„	4 8
Lady Adelaide's Oath	„	4 8
Shadow of Ashlydyat	„	4 8
Agnes; by Mrs. Oliphant	„	3 12
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, in English	„	3 12
Sam Slick's Old Judge	„	2 0
Miss Braddon's Aurora Floyd	„	2 12
Lady Audley's Secret	„	2 12
Eleanor's Victory	„	2 12
John Marchmont's Legacy	„	2 12
Only a Clod	„	2 12
Lady's Mile	„	2 12
John Maxwell	„	2 12
Charlotte's Inheritance	„	4 8
Thackeray's Pendennis	„	5 4
Newcomes	„	5 4
Virginians	„	5 4
Vanity Fair	„	4 8
Philip	„	4 8
Miscellanies, 4 Vols. each	„	4 8
Evan Harrington, by George Meredith	„	4 8
Sneelby's Frank Fairleigh	„	3 0
Lewis Arundel	„	3 12
Warren's Miscellanies	„	4 8
Felix Holt, the Radical, by author of Adam Bede	„	3 12
Silas Marner, the Weaver, by ditto	„	1 12
The Daisy Chain	„	4 8
The Moors and the Fens, by F. G. Trafford	„	3 12
Lever's Harry Lorrequer	„	3 12
Jack Hinton	„	3 12
O'Donoghoe	„	3 12
Luttrell of Arran	„	3 12
Tom Cringle's Log	„	1 12

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Praissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Ganga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	
	Black Silk Velvet	16 0
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	
	Black Silk	14 0
	Drab Felt	10 0
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses.	
	The most recent patterns	Rs. 1 per Yard.
Apollo House		BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of

Violin Bows ranging from	Rs. 5 to Rs. 16
Violin Cello Bows	„ 14
Double Bass Bows	„ 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

IMPROVED SLIDE MEASURING RODS, 5 feet long, closing to 2 ft. 7 in., of Boxwood graduated the entire length on all four Sides. Rs. 8.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Telegraph Offices have been opened at Hunsood, Bagrus, Shoapgoor on the Jubbulpore Line, and at Doodnee and Koolburga on the Sholapoor and Richore Line for the receipt and despatch of Public Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 25th January 1869.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.

Lowmoor Iron Plates.

Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.

Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.

Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Piping.

Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead.

Plate and Bar Iron.

Steel and Files.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesuever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits			Rs. 35
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats...	„	18
Do. do. do.	Trowsers	„	12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation full Dress Tunic for Infantry.

Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.

Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.

Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.

Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.

New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.

Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 31ST INSTANT

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs. a.
The World of Fashion for January	1 0
The London and Paris Fashions ditto.	1 0
Le Follet for ditto.	1 0
Royal Monthly Army List ditto.	1 4
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1869	4 8
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 8. July-Dec.	6 12
Chambers's Journal for 1868.	6 12
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 41. July-Dec.	3 0
The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 5. New Series	1 4
Weale's Builder's and Contractor's Price Book for 1869	3 0
The Tomahawk, vols. 1 and 2. Each	6 12
Engineer's and Contractor's Almanac for 1869	1 4
The Lady's Treasury, vol. 5	4 4
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso. Illust. by Doré	37 8
Beggar's First Lines for Chemists and Druggists	2 12
Bevan's Student's Modern Geography	5 12
Miss Strickland's Lives of the Tudor Princesses	9 8
Johnson's Rasselas (Bayard Series)	1 14
Words of Wellington. (Ditto)	1 14
Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery, 2 vols. New edn.	23 12
The Bentley Ballads. New edition	4 8
Eeaves on English Writers	4 8
Watchwords for the Warfare of Life	5 0
Collier's History of the Nineteenth Century	1 2
Knight's Mechanician and Instructor	1 0
Alford's Greek Testament (abridged edition)	8 0
Macduff's Noontide at Syehar	2 12
On the Edge of the Storm	2 12
Thackeray's Burlesques. (Illustrated edition)	5 12
Christmas Books (Ditto)	5 12
Paris Sketch Book, &c. (Ditto)	5 12
Barry Lyndon, Great Hoggarty Diamond, &c. (Illustrated edition)	5 12
Amelia. By Fielding	1 8
The Toy Book Present	3 12
Hodge on Diseases peculiar to Women	15 0
The Lathe and its Uses	11 4
Bourne's Hand-book of the Steam Engine	12 12
Barlow's Mathematical Tables	6 0
Strength of Materials, &c.	13 8
Downing's Hydraulics	6 0
Molesworth's Engineering Pocket-book	3 8
Hurst's Architectural Hand-book	3 12
Milton's Prose Works, 4 vols.	13 8
Starling's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	21 8
Thackeray's The Humourist, &c.	0 12
Guide to Natal (Weale's Series)	1 8
Angus's Hand-book of the English Tongue	3 12
Miss Braddon's Birds of Prey; the Captain of the Vulture; Lady Lisle; Trail of the Serpent; Sir Jasper's Tenant. Each	1 8
How to get money quickly, &c.	0 2
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	3 12
Cavalry Regulations	2 2 4
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3 12
Oil Prints for Cottage Walls. 6 sorts	1 8
Sketches of Persia. By Sir John Malcolm	2 12
Tyghar Nameh or Manners and Customs of India. By Revd. C. Acland	1 8
Campbell's German Concertina Instructor	1 2
Boosey's ditto ditto	0 12
Engel's Harmonium Album	5 12

FRESH SUPPLY OF LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

No. 8—One day to a page	4 0
No. 9—Two days to a page	3 8
No. 10—Three ditto ditto	3 0
No. 11 B—Three ditto on 2 pages. Dr. and Cr.	3 12
Nos. 31 to 35—interleaved with Blotting paper. Various prices.	

And several other numbers.

BOOKS FOR NAVAL AND MERCANTILE MEN.

Marryatt's Code of Signals	9 0
New Commercial ditto	9 0
Kaun's Commercial and Marine Pocket Dictionary	3 12
Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	5 12
Purvis's and Chief Engineer's Log Books. Rs. 4 and	5 0
Notes on the Indian Ocean, &c.	2 0
Sailing Directions for ditto.	5 0
——— for the Bay of Bengal	3 0
——— for Indian Ocean & China Sea	18 12
Cargo Book for Mate's and Captain's use.—Rs. 1½ and	2 0
——— Receipt Book	2 12
Seaman's Wages Books, for crews of 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 men.—Rs. 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, &	2 12
Folding Log Slates.—Rs. 3 and	4 0
Oliver's Practical Manual of Shipping Law	3 12
Ditto ditto, 2nd edition	3 12
Practical Digest of Merchant Shipping Act 1854, &c.	1 2
Reed's Shipmaster's and Owner's Handy-book. New edn...	1 4

NEW GERMAN NOVEL.

Auf Dunkelm Grunde 2 0

NEW ITALIAN NOVELS.

L'Olms e l'Edera 2 0

Margherita, 2 vols. 2 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Exeter Hall, and Hanover Square for January. Each...	0 12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for Jan. Fra Diavolo.....	0 12
Boosey's Musical Cabinet for Jan. Echoes from the Streets.	0 12
——— Household Music, Part 10	0 8
——— Standard Glee Books, 5 Parts	1 14
Chappell's Dance Albums, 3 vols.	9 0
——— Vocal Albums, and Sacred ditto. Each	3 0
——— English Ballad Album	3 0
——— Italian and German Song Book	3 0
——— Christy's Minstrels' Album, 2 vols	6 0
——— Juvenile Vocal Album	1 8
——— Vocal Christy Album	1 8
——— Mrs. Norton's Songs of the Affections	3 0
——— Elizabeth Lays	3 0
——— Old English Ditties	3 0
——— Musical Gift Book	3 12
——— Juvenile Pianist	3 0
——— Christy's Minstrels' Album	1 8
——— Pianoforte Album	3 0
——— Scotch and Irish Airs	3 0
Songs.—I'm dreaming Millie; and Nora O'Neal. Each....	1 8
——— Star-beams; and Throw wide the Lattice Window.	1 8
——— Ask me not for Songs to-night	1 8
Quadrilles.—London by Night	2 0
Lancers.—The original	1 8
Waltzes.—Clarine; Apple Blossom; I'll meet thee in the Lane; and Dandelion. Each	2 0
Galop.—The Tyrolese	1 8
Pieces.—Sparkling Shower. By Kuhe	2 0
——— La Tendresse. By Heller	2 0
——— Impromptu. By A. Schmuck	1 4

A COLLECTION OF NEW CARTES-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Bombay, 27th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Ship's Long-boat, newly painted, with Oars, Mast and Sail, complete. Can be seen by giving one day's notice to the undersigned.

Bombay, 27th January 1869. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—A quantity of Oil Cocoanut and Common, and Dead Stock, such as Hammocks, Beds, Buckets, Triangles, wooden large, for Scales, Tables, &c. &c., &c. will be sold by Public Auction, at 1 P.M., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash, and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

E. S. WALCOTT, Lieutenant,
For Depy. Assist Commissary General.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 27th January 1869.

In the matter of the late Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, and of the Composition Deed with his Creditors.

THE Creditors of the above deceased are requested to meet at the office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitor, High Court, at No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, on Monday next, the 1st of February, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider certain propositions immediately concerning their interest, which shall then be laid before them.—Dated this 27th day of January 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Bengal" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

Accelerated Cargo ex 20

s. s. "Syria," from Southampton, 23th December.

„ "Massilia," from Marseilles, 3rd January.

Unaccelerated Cargo ex 20

s. s. "Tanjore," from Southampton, 19th December.

„ "Arabian," from Liverpool, 20th December.

„ "Delta," from Marseilles, 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 27th January 1869.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE,
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LONDON HOTEL,
No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties .....

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY and POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
(IMPORTED DIRECT)
of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 „	14 0	16 0
No. 3 „	12 0	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EGG STEAMER.

ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.

This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER is kept on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CARTRIDGE BELTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To carry 27 Breach Loader Cartridges	7 8	8 8
„ 30 „	8 8	9 8
„ 33 „	9 8	10 8
„ 36 „	10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONTE CHRISTO BULLETS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 .....per hundred	1 0	1 4
„ .....per thousand only	8 0	9 8
No. 2 .....per hundred	1 4	1 8
„ .....per thousand only	10 8	12 0
No. 3 .....per hundred	2 0	2 8
„ .....per thousand only	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STILL HOCK.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Nessmely No. 1, a very delicate and agreeable Wine	22 0	25 0

A fresh consignment on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per dozen.....	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen.....	„ 8	„ 9

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 28.

CLARET.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE
AND ANTISPASMODIC.
The best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA,
and
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. Johnson, Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an invaluable medicine."

From Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart.

"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. Jackson, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly prod uced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon Wynne, Patna.

"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Honble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest no velties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		
	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	14	„ 20
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	„ 18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
	India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65	0
	Do. Dress Do.	80	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
	Do. all Wool „	10	0
	Do. Cashmere „	10	0
	Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. „	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
	The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
	do with Tie „	7	8
	The Belgian „	7	8
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Shakspear „	7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Regent „	7	0
	The Indian „	7	0
	The Improved West End „	7

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	14½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
200,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,290
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	825
1,080,000	1,000	500	„ 11-14	Do. New	340
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
1,80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	1,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8800
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	625 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	300	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1120
150,000	2,500	2,300		Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
2,000,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	160
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	160	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	Trdg & D'skg	29
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo'd'B'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight		Par.
Do.	30 days' sight		99½
Do.	60	Do. do.	99
Madras	30	Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60	Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	104
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loan	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Spanish Dollars	„	225
Carolas	„	230
Mexican Dollars	„	220
German Crowns	„	210
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-8
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH JANUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	232 to 235
Akote	232 to 235
Broach	228 to 230
Dhollera	239 to 240
Bhownuggur	239 to 240
Verravul	230 to 220
Vingorla	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 257
Khandeish	229 to 228
Barsee	225 to 228
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	265 to 267
Hingunghat	273 to 275
Broach	N.G. 268 to 269
Do.	M.G. 272 to 275

Ready sales 775 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Bolton, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from England.
Boughey, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick certificate, from England.
Munro, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Walker, Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, to Aurungabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	„
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 11d. to £2 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	General Outram (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, Jan. 20.
	Bengal (s)	Hector	Suez, Jan. 13.
	Good Success	Hadsurd	Zanzibar, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Chatham	Roe	Galle.
	Wind.or Castle	Douglas	Kurrachee.
	Sunda (s)	Soames	China.
	Dacca (s)	Hutchison	Aden.

The ship Muscat Merchant, Ward, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship British Viceroy, to Liverpool.
Ship Regina, to Calcutta.
Ship City of Brussels, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
22	Clarence	Gibson	London.
	Camila	Minto	Chittagong.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.			
22	Antelope	———	Chittagong.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th, 11-48 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Diarbekir State, beyond unknown; Persian line interrupted to Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey 25th January, via Russia, 14th January.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 28th, 12-20 P.M.—Mail steamer "Madras," from Bombay, anchored at 11-30.
FAO, 27th, 20 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mahratta," from Bushire, in sight.
KURRACHEE, 27th, 12-40 P.M.—Steamer "Martaban," with overland mails, sailed for Bombay at 8 A.M.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 30th Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Jan. 30	Saturday	Mar. 13
„	Feb. 6	„	„ 20
„	„ 13	„	„ 27
„	„ 20	„	Apr. 3
„	„ 27	„	„ 10
„	Mar. 6	„	„ 17

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 22nd Jan., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 5	Friday	Mar. 19
„	„ 19	„	Apr. 2
„	Mar. 5	„	„ 16

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 16
„	Mar. 19	„	May. 14

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 22nd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PEEBLES—December 29th, at Brachead, near Lanark, the wife of R. D. Peebles, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DUTHIE—January 27th, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, the wife of Mr. Duthie, of a daughter.
GRAHAM—January 24th, at Poona, the wife of Major A. W. Graham, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McVITTIE—IRELAND—January 20th, at Hingolie, by the Rev. H. P. James, Chaplain of Berar, Charles Edwin McVittie, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Susan, daughter of the late Brigadier General Charles Ireland, Madras Staff Corps.—No cards.

DEATH.

PRIESTLEY—January 27th, at Somercarry, Grace Beatrice May, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Priestley, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 13 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

GUTHRIE—MENZIES—January 20th, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Baker Morrell, Dr. Alex. Guthrie, Surgeon 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, to Emily Annie Guy, second and youngest daughter of E. Menzies, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869.

ONE of the results of the Staff Corps system, which prevails in the Indian armies, is the decay of their Bands. It is a great pity that such should be the case; but undeniably it is the case. Few Native regiments (at least upon this side) have good bands now; while some of them have a mere irregular, happy-go-lucky system, whereby barbarous sounds are produced, which even a Chinese would hardly call music; and in other cases, the bands, having passed through this stage, have gone out altogether. And yet a band is one of the main sources of amusement in Indian stations; in some the sole source. But it cannot well be otherwise. Even if a musical and generous commanding officer is content to mulct himself to something like £35 or £40 a year for the purpose of keeping the band going, and induces his officers to mulct themselves in proportion, it is not at all easy to get a satisfactory return for the outlay. A band is a thing which requires the existence of an elastic supporting fund to keep it up. There are many calls upon such a fund; and unless they be promptly met, they rapidly revenge themselves by putting the band, in some way or other, out of gear. One indispensable requisite for anything making any pretentions to be a band, is a good bandmaster—a man at once capable, respectable, and reliable; and such a man is not to be got much under from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 a month, all included. That alone is a heavy drag upon the pockets of the half dozen or so of officers who may happen to *belong*, as it is satirically termed, to the regiment. Then instruments frequently require replacing; new music is always in demand; and numerons other contingent expenses swell the sum total to an amount which the Government grant of Rs. 100 per band does not go very far towards covering. Formerly, a system was prevalent similar to that which prevails in the Royal Artillery, whose splendid band is maintained by the enforced contributions of the whole of the officers of that corps, wheresoever stationed, or howsoever employed. The rate of subscription is fixed, we believe, at twelve days' net pay "per annum." This term, "net pay," is somewhat of a misnomer, as it implies not the total pay received, when all deductions have been made, but the simple pay of an officer's grade minus his allowances. For example, an officer might have Rs. 500 a month grade pay, and Rs. 300 additionally made up from various allowances, but the band subscription is cut from the Rs. 500, not from the total of Rs. 800. Well, the same system was in operation in the Indian army prior to the introduction of the Staff Corps modifications; and the consequence was, that the Native Infantry bands used to be really creditable to their service. Every officer, however employed, was "cut" so much monthly towards the support of the band of the regiment upon the strength of whose *cadre* his name stood. We believe we are not wrong in thus putting it. Nowadays the bands depend solely upon the liberality of the half-dozen officers (if there be so many) who are doing duty with the regiment, to swell the amount of the Government allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. This is certainly very hard upon them, particularly when it is remembered that *non*-regimental duty is usually regarded as more profitable than regimental by the Indian Staff Corps officers. Moreover, the pleasures which centre round the maintenance of a band are partaken of by every one in the station. The weekly band night, the guest night at mess, the occasional balls, and *gala* days, are all dependent upon the band; *i.e.*, upon the pockets of that usually small proportion of officers in a station who are doing regimental duty. A station may have thirty or forty officers in it, and only a fourth of them doing regimental duty; yet, while all of the total number enjoy the band's performances, not only on "band nights" and upon festive occasions, but on the regular "mess guest nights," as they are almost all of them honorary members of the mess—a privilege, we believe, which does not in any way entail subscribing to the band fund—the regimental officers alone support the band.

The scale of subscription, at the rate formerly prevailing of one day's (so called) *net* pay *per mensem*, would be something as follows :—

For a Lieut.-Colonel		Rs. 8
„	Major	„ 6
„	Captain	„ 4
„	Surgeon	„ 4
„	Subaltern	„ 2
„	Assistant Surgeon	„ 2

Now the strength of a Native regiment, with respect to British Officers, is, on the average—

2	Lieut.-Colonels	Rs. 16
1	Major	„ 6
4	Subalterns	„ 8
1	Surgeon	„ 4
		Rs.... 34

Making thus a total of band subscription, per month, of Rs. 34. Add to this the Government allowance of Rs. 100, and we get a sum of Rs. 134, to keep up a band which, to be worth anything, must number something like thirty bandsmen, exclusive of their bandmaster, who (also if he be worth anything) needs paying, as we have said, at the rate of Rs. 120 or Rs. 150 per month at least; thus swallowing up, in fact, the total of the above subscriptions and allowances. How, then, is the difference made up? Why by trebling, or at any rate doubling, the amount of each regimental officer's proper subscription. But if every colonel, major, captain, surgeon, and subaltern, however employed, were called upon to pay respectively Rs. 8, Rs. 6, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2 *per mensem*, or, rather, were to have it deducted from his pay, and the amount added to the Rs. 3,000 *per mensem* which Government allows for the thirty Infantry regiments of the Bombay Army, and the total divided by 30, and a thirtieth given to each of the thirty-regiments, a sum would be forthcoming suffiy cient to enable each corps to keep up a really fair band, which, while greatly relieving the burden upon the regimental officers' pockets, would be so small a tax upon the individual members of the body general of Bombay officers as to be scarcely noticed. We have every reason to believe that, if Government were to make such a proposal, it would be received everywhere with a warm assent.

Then, as regards the other great difficulty under which the majority of Native bands now labour, that of procuring and *keeping* good bandmasters, why should not Government step in and aid them here also? It could do so by a very simple expedient—that is, by attaching to each Native regiment a band-sergeant from some European corps who has passed through the Kneller Hall Musical College. His position, of course, would need to be made comfortable, and his pay so fixed as to make it at once an honourable and a profitable piece of promotion for him to be selected for such an appointment. They would indeed, in all probability, be eagerly competed for by these men, and no one can pretend to doubt that they would very advantageously supersede the men who are now employed, and whom it is often found to be as difficult to procure as to keep when they have been procured. It might be stipulated that he should pass a colloquial test in Hindustani, within (say) nine months of his nomination, prior to his being confirmed in his appointment; his services, of course, counting towards promotion equally as if he had stayed with his regiment. It is in the Mofussil where the value of a band is most warmly appreciated, and its absence the most keenly felt; and as almost every Mofussil station has, besides its regimental officers, a considerable number holding staff appointments, such as Bazaar Masters, Civil Surgeons, Commissariat, and Police Officers, Brigade Majors, or Staff Officers, it certainly is but fair that upon them, who equally enjoy its advantages, should a measure of the burden of supporting a band be made to fall; and, as we have already said, we firmly believe that one and all would very willingly do so.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. DAVIES, Civil Surgeon, Carwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

SURGEON MAJOR W. COLLUM, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

SURGEON MAJOR J. F. SHEKLETON, Bombay Medical Establishment, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

THE Government of India has sanctioned specially the grant of half and quarter rations for women and children respectively of European soldiers on the journêy between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, until the Railway is open.

MR. W. DANIEL, Senior Assistant Judge of Poona, has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Legislative, Revenue, and Judicial Departments, in the room of Mr. Wedderburn.

UNDER a recent decision of the Government of India, no portion of the Presidency rate of house rent is admissible to officers provided with quarters, even though those quarters should be below the standard fixed as suitable for their rank. No Staff Officer is compelled to occupy quarters inferior to those of his rank. When standard quarters are not available, officers are allowed the option of renting private houses, and in this case, Presidency house rent will be admitted for them.

MR. BALLA MUNGESH WAGLE, B.A., L.L.B., for some time acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, has, we are glad to learn, passed successfully the examination prescribed for an advocate of the High Court. The examination was conducted last month by a committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Farran, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Fox, Master in Equity, and the result was announced on Tuesday last. Mr. Bala, we believe, is the first who has become a barrister by passing an examination in India. Mr. Mahadew Govind Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, is the second candidate for the same profession.

WE observe the following interesting paragraph in the home papers :—

"The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have issued a series of amended tariffs for the conveyance of merchandise, treasure, and parcels, involving a considerable reduction in the rates of freight by the company's steamers to India, China, Australia, &c. From the 1st January the minimum charge for a small package not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight will be as follows :—To Suez, Aden, and Bombay, 4s.; Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia, 5s.; Hong Kong, 6s.; Shanghai, 7s. 6d.; Japan, 8s. The further charges for Australian parcels will be up to 4 lbs., 6s.; 6 lbs., 7s.; 8 lbs., 8s.; 10 lbs., 9s.; 12 lbs., 10s.; and for each additional 2 lbs., 1s."

THE next mail steamer from Suez will, it is expected, bring Dr. Douglas, the new Bishop of Bombay, with Mrs. and Miss Douglas, and also the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, and the Rev. M. A. Sherring. One is reminded of the answer the engineer of one of the P. and O. ships gave to Dr. Norman Macleod in the course of a passage to Alexandria, when the latter asked him the reason of some accident to the machinery—"You see, we never had so many ministers on board before!" We earnestly hope no accident will befal the "Columbian." In regard to the new Bishop we read in one of the home papers—"The consecration of the Very Rev. Henry Douglas (late Dean of Cape town) to the Bishopric of Bombay, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harding, will take place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, January 3. It is necessary that the Archbishop of Canterbury should officiate at the consecration of any Bishop for India; and as the confirmation of Dr. Tait, as the successor of Archbishop Longley, took place on Dec. 30, the earliest possible date has been fixed. The new bishop will proceed to his diocese by the next mail steamer."

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that Rs. 200 per mensem shall be the minimum acting allowance of an Uncovenanted Servant who has no substantive appointment, but who is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that when an officer, after reporting his return to duty, is kept out of employment through no fault of his own, the period elapsing from the date of his reporting his return from leave, including subsidiary leave, if any, be taken, to that of his re-employment, shall be reckoned as service qualifying for privilege leave.

A remonstrance, it appears, was officially made against the resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th October 1868, ruling that the acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries were not to be taken into account as a part of the average salaries on which their furlough allowances were to be calculated under the new furlough rules. On re-consideration, the Governor General in Council has cancelled the resolution, and declared that in the case of Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries the acting allowances which have been drawn by such Officers shall not be held to be extra or special allowances, but shall be taken into account as a part of the salary on the average of which their furlough allowances are calculated under Rule V. of the new Military Leave Rules.

THE Secretary of State has intimated his approval and sanction of the revised rules regulating the leave of absence of Chaplains.

THE proprietors of the Mussoorie Savings Bank (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

WE read in the "Madras Mail"—"We understand that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald intends proceeding to Galle in the Bombay Marine Steamer *Coromandel*, to meet and take leave of Sir John Lawrence. This is a graceful act on the part of Sir Seymour, especially as the relations between the two Governments have not always been the most cordial, and as Sir John Lawrence might have proceeded *via* Bombay, but did not." This is news to us.

THE "Pioneer" states that small-pox is very prevalent in Jubbulpore. The 90th Light Infantry had three cases when merely passing through to Kamptee, but the troops stationed at Jubbulpore have thus far escaped.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Calcutta that efforts are being made to form a volunteer cavalry force there, and that, since many have already adhered to the project and Lord Mayo himself is likely to become Colonel, there is every prospect of a creditable corps soon being established.

THE Governor General in Council has decided that when Officers of Her Majesty's British Army are transferred on promotion from one Battalion of a Regiment in India to another Battalion out of India, and are in consequence reduced to the British rate of pay, they are entitled to a free conveyance from their station to the port of embarkation, when proceeding to join the Battalion they stand posted to. The same rule will be applicable to Officers of Royal Artillery similarly transferred on promotion from one Brigade to another, if reduced to British pay. Officers transferred by exchange or at their own request are not entitled to such conveyance at the public expense.

STAFF SURGEON BARNETT, doing duty with H. M.'s 82nd Regiment at Aden, has been appointed Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, and will proceed to join the Personal Staff at once. Dr. Barnett has seen considerable service in India with the 6th Dragoons, 12th Lancers, and 11th Hussars, and was at one time in chage of the Depot at Kurrachee.—*Pioneer.*

THE Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, on the 18th ultimo addressed the Government of India enquiring, with reference to resolution 2199 of 4th September 1868 and to the new leave rules for Chaplains, whether the resolution of the 26th February 1866 is any longer in force. On the 19th inst. the Government of India passed a resolution cancelling the ruling of 26th February 1866, which was that Chaplains, like Military Officers in Civil employ, would be allowed a free passage "when, being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to a hill station on leave on medical certificate, and also when they join their station on return from that leave." The resolution of 4th September 1868 referred to by the Accountant General rescinded the order granting the concession described above to Military Officers in Civil employ on the ground that it has been rendered unnecessary by the new rules for the grant of leave of absence to Military Officers.

IN reply to a communication from the Accountant General of Madras to the Government of India in the Financial Department it has been intimated that the rule, that a Covenanted Civil Servant officiating in more than one appointment is entitled to acting allowance calculated on the aggregate of the salaries of the appointments in which he officiates, provided the salary of the highest paid of those appointments be not exceeded, is still in force.

THE "Sindian" has learned from a very reliable source that Lord Napier of Magdala will visit Sind towards the end of February, or very soon after the termination of his inspection of the Troops in Belgaum and other adjacent stations.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WE yesterday published the particulars of the circumstances attending the lamentable accident which occurred early on Tuesday morning at the Reversing Station of the G. I. P. Railway on the Bhore Ghaut. An official report has been received at the railway office in Bombay, and though there may be some repetition of what we published yesterday, the substance of the official report will doubtless be read with interest. The train it says, left Lanowlee all right at 1-5 A.M., and on reaching the top of the incline, the engine breaks and four in cline breaks were applied, and as an extra precaution the front wheels of the first third-class carriage, which was next the breaks, were spragged. At the first tunnel after leaving Khandalla the driver and guard both found that they had no control on the motion of the train, and all the breaks were put hard on and the engine reversed. This, as we already know, had no effect in checking the rushing of the train down the steep incline; the speed increased till it reached a frightful velocity; and continued to increase till the train came to the level ground between the end of the incline and the station, which is about 400 yards long. Here the reversed engine and the great break power had effect, and gradually brought down the motion to between twenty and twenty-four miles an hour before the train reached the end of the rails at the embankment. When a few yards from the embankment the engine driver, the incline guard, two main line guards, two firemen, and the four incline breaksmen, finding that there was no hope of the train stopping before an accident happened, jumped off and escaped with only slight injuries. The trains in coming down the ghaut run into the station, where they are reversed before proceeding on their way further; and at the end of the line in the station there was an earth buffer beyond which the embankment sloped down about fifteen feet to the hill side. The engine rushed on to the earth buffer, displaced it, and tumbled over the embankment, drawing after it the four breaks, four third class and one second class carriage with the result stated yesterday, namely, the death of fifteen passengers, and the wounding of thirty-six. Soon after the telegraphic intelligence of the accident reached Lanowlee the station master Mr. McMahon, the permanent way inspector, two locomotive foremen, Pinnock and Thomson, and all the European and native assistants that could be obtained, proceeded by special train to the scene of the accident to render assistance.

As to the cause of the accident little can as yet be said. An inquest was held on the dead bodies by Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate on Tuesday before their removal to Poona, but it was considered imprudent, in the present confused state of the men, to enter at that time into any lengthened investigation. The deposition of only one of the sufferers therefore was taken, and upon that a verdict was returned of accidental death. With the exception of this formal finding, the investigation into the circumstances has been postponed till Wednesday next, when Colonel Trevor will attend on behalf of Government, and Mr. Knox for the Company, and there will then be a full examination of the guards and others on the train, and a strict inquiry as to the cause of the accident, and the general working of the system. At present this much may be said—that the rails were in a more slippery state than usual, that is, were as bad as they are ever seen, that there was more than the required amount of breakage, and that there seems to be no reason to doubt that the officials had taken the usual precautions required. There had been sand on the line and sand in the sand dropping boxes on the train, and, so far as is known, no blame can be attached to any of the railway servants. But this will be fully gone into he hereafter, and possibly may result in the adoption of the central rail or some other alteration of the present system. Another point for consideration may be—whether the accident would have occurred had there been no reversing station, and a sudden stoppage been unnecessary—a matter which, we believe, has been already under notice. Another question, too, may be, whether *steel* rails and *steel* wheels, as at present in used, are the most desirable for the ghauts.

A great part of the *debris* has been removed yesterday, and access was now been got to the engine which seems to have leaped fair off the embankment and lighted on the ground without any apparent damage—in fact, the buffers were quite complete, and even the lamp between these was unbroken. The carriages above, however, had, in some cases, quite collapsed, and it is just possible that other dead bodies may yet be found. It is expected that several days will be required to clear out the *debris*, but the engine may be got on the way to-day—possibly little the worse.

There were upwards of 150 passengers in the train, and those in the last three carriages entirely escaped; and it may be mentioned, as an index of native character, that the most of the unscathed did not understand the propriety of making much of an effort in seeing after those more unfortunate than themselves.

Mr. Knox and Colonel Trevor, who were at Bhosawul when the accident occurred, reached the Reversing Station late on Tuesday night. They returned to Bombay yesterday forenoon.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

DATES.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
Dec. 29.	Lord Palmerston	Pornie	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

DATES.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Dec. 23.	Indus	Hicks	Southampton.
	Royal Arthur	Hingston	Liverpool.
24.	Night Hawk	Banks	Liverpool.
	Glenorchy	Meiklejohn	Greenock.
26.	Pembroke Castle	Ogilvy	London.
28.	Zanzibar	Masterton	Greenock.
	Norma	McPherson.	Do.
29.	Victory	Davies	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Royal Alexandrina, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 20, lat. 1 N., long. 28 W.

Henry Spencer, Liverpool for Bombay, Aug. 20, lat. 31, S., long. 29 W.

Indian Empire, Sunderland for Bombay, Nov. 30, lat. 6 N., long 22 W.

Lizzie Webber (?), Liverpool for Bombay, Aug. 24, lat. 9 N., long. 24 W.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 1ST JANUARY.

NEW Year's Day has presented us with two compliments of the season, in the shape of the Board of Trade returns for the eleven months, and the Revenue returns for the quarter and the year. Both are unfavourable, though both at first sight look well enough. The revenue for the quarter has amounted to £19,079,095, against £17,525,980 in the corresponding quarter of 1867, an increase of £1,553,115. The nine months show an increase of £2,260,458, and the year one of £3,197,161. The items which have produced the improvement for the quarter are—Miscellaneous, Crown Lands, Excise, and Property Tax. The two first afford no guide to anything in particular, certainly none to our national wellbeing, and it is impossible to derive any inference from their yield bearing on our social, commercial, or even economical progress. As respects Excise, there has beyond doubt been a wonderful recovery, the growth under that head for the quarter being no less than £339,000. The Excise revenue always is an excellent index of general prosperity, and if the increase now shown were continuous it would be gratifying enough. But it has followed two quarters when a heavy falling-off was announced, and the augmentation now hardly does more than restore the balance on the whole year. Property Tax is so complicated by the two successive additions of the Abyssinian pennies that it is difficult to say whether we ought to be satisfied or otherwise with the increase now shown. At best, if it does not include the arrears from previous collections, it does no more than represent the first half year's receipt of the added twopence. As the amount to be gained by that towards the cost of the war was computed at from £2,800,000 to £3,000,000, an increase of £1,133,000 now given on the Property Tax for the quarter is at once explained. Leaving, however, these two exceptional cases of improvement out of sight, the return is discouraging. There has been a falling-off in Customs, Stamps, Taxes, and Post-office—the four heads that may be said to be genuine indices of our condition, particularly as regards trade—on the quarter, the nine months, and the year. Customs has decreased on the quarter £104,000, stamps £76,000, taxes £30,000, and Post Office £30,000. A steady decline in these items quarter by quarter, all this year, tells its own tale; and as Mr. Hunt in his last budget anticipated an increase, and framed his estimates accordingly, it is already plain that we need hardly look for any remissions in next budget unless we provide for them by previous retrenchments.

The Board of Trade returns exhibit a falling-off in the exports of the month of November, which amounted to £14,143,493 against £14,879,739 in November 1867, and £15,080,430 in November 1866. The decrease is apparent in a good many things, including, I am very pleased to see, cotton yarns and man

BOMBAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Soudan*, Captain Soames, sailed yesterday for China, with the 3911/2 chests of Malwa opium, and 129 bales of cotton.

Refractory Seamen.—William Beans and five other seamen of the British ship *Coorla Moorla* were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board their ship.

Case for the High Court.—Mr. Connon yesterday committed one Hotcechund Oojeram to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of attempting to cheat the firm of Messrs. Millar, Barker, & Co. The particulars of this case have already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Application for a Warrant.—Wittoba Pandoosett, a goldsmith, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against Gunnoo and Luddoo, goldsmiths, charging them with the theft of certain gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 230.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March ..... "Hit and Miss" ..... Bouniscau.
Overture ..... "Tuble" ..... Sommerlatt.
Selection ... (Op.) ... "Zampa" ..... Herold.
Waltz ..... "Coquette" ..... Coote.
Selection ... (Op.) ... "Crispino e la Comare" Ricci.
Quadrille ..... "La Grande Duchesse.. Strauss.
Galop ..... "Prince Imperial" ... Coote.

Charge of Stabbing.—Sheer Ali Vullud Mahomed Hoossein Khan, Mahomed Rahim Vullud Mahomed Goolam, Meerza Baba Zan, and Meerza Ruzzub, servants in the employ of His Highness Aga Khan, were yesterday placed before Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, the first charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument of stabbing or cutting, to Mahomed Tuckee Ali Iza, on the 22nd November last, and the rest with abetment of the offence. It will be remembered that the other day when the case was called on for hearing, it was mentioned to His Worship that the prosecutor had gone to Kerbella, according to a vow made by him while in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prosecutor's brother was given in charge of the police, and in consequence of information given by him, the complainant was arrested at Sholapore on the 22nd instant. Mr. Hearn public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution. The prosecutor and his brother, and also Dr. Mackenzie and other witnesses, were examined at length. The Magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A Curious Case of Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Marwaree named Chooneelal Hurgoolla appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information:—I deal in shawls, and have my place of business in Marwaree Bazaar, where I reside. I know one Dewjee. He is a broker. He came to my shop about fifteen days ago with a man who gave his name as Wullubdass Hurry. The latter said to me that his daughter was to be married, and that he wanted to purchase some shawls and some Benares sashes. I showed him some shawls and sashes. He selected five shawls and one sash of the aggregate value of Rs. 260, and asked me to go with him to his house at Wudnee Gadee, where he would show the shawls to his daughter and pay me the money. I went with him to his house. He told me to sit in the verandah. He then went inside the house with the shawls. I sat there for three hours, and as he did not return, I made enquiries about him in the house, and I found he was not there. I immediately reported the matter to the police and went in search of Wullubdass, but could not find him. In consequence of information since received by me I have reason to believe that Wullubdass has pledged the shawls and sash with a Banian. I charge him with cheating, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. A warrant was granted as prayed for, and the accused was apprehended and placed before His Worship yesterday, but the case was postponed till the 3rd proximo.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE IN KANDEISH.

The Acting Collector of Kandeish, Mr. F. Sheppard, has addressed a letter to the Secretary and Curator, Central Museum, Bombay, from which it appears that a shock of earthquake was felt on the 7th instant at Petta Zawal, Talooka Soada. The sound which accompanied the earthquake is described as having been like that of a railway train very close at hand. The shock lasted only for a second. No damage was done to life or property.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

On Saturday last nineteen members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps competed for the silver cup, value Rs. 100, presented by Captain Filgate. The weapons used were the short Enfield rifles with which this corps is armed. The shooting, as may be supposed, with such weapons—the first probably ever made on the "Enfield" principle, having the tower mark of 1856 stamped on them—was not, to say the least, good. Mr. Baker, however, in spite of the quality of the rifle, managed to secure the prize with a score of only 30. The character of the shooting may be imagined, when out of ten competitors at 600 yards, only five managed to hit the target at all, and out of 50 shots fired at this range, the target was hit only eight times. Give the Volunteers a better weapon, and a large attendance at drill and parade will soon be seen. Half the interest in the Volunteer movement lies in the secret of having efficient weapons to practise with.

The other two matches, which had to be put off from previous days, have since been shot off. Mr. Baker again distinguished himself by obtaining a mean radial distance of only three inches out of five shots, fired with a long Enfield, standing at 100 yards. Mr. Beynon was second, with a mean radial distance of eight and three-fifth inches.

At the swinging ball Major Laughton secured the prize, hitting the ball five times out of 10 shots.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 2nd company Native Artillery (strength, one officer and eighty-one rank and file) embarked on board the steam transport *Dacca* on Tuesday morning. The families of the 3rd company Sappers and Miners also embarked on the same morning on board the sailing transport *Windsor Castle*. Both these vessels sailed yesterday morning for Vingorla.

At Vingorla the *Dacca* and *Windsor Castle* will receive on board the head-quarters of the 12th N. I. for conveyance to Aden. A portion of the regiment will —owing to the steam transport *Coromandel* not being available—be detained at Vingorla until the 20th proximo, when they will embark in that vessel for Aden.

The *Dacca* and *Windsor Castle* will bring the 7th Regiment N. I. from Aden to Vingorla on their return voyage.

The 36th Regiment M. N. I. embarked on board the steamer *Punjab* and ship *Compatrick* on the 24th and 25th instant, and sailed for Rangoon on Tuesday.

The party of 1st Royals (strength, one officer, ninety-two men, seven women, and six children) now at Deolalee, have received orders to proceed to Khundwa in a day or two. From Khundwa they will be conveyed to Mhow, by bullock train in two detachments, as cholera prevails to a considerable extent on the route.

TROOPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Her Majesty's troop-ship *Euphrates* is expected to arrive here on the 2nd proximo, with the following troops, who will be stationed at the undermentioned places:—

For Deolalee—62nd Regiment—36 officers, 6 ladies, and 7 children, 861 non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, 114 women, and 154 children; 105th Regiment—1 woman, and 3 children.

For Kurrachee—109th Regiment—3 officers, 1 lady and 100 non-commissioned officers and rank and file.

To receive orders from the Brigade Major on landing as to their future movements:—3 officers of the Royal Engineers, 2 officers of the 14th Brigade R. A., 1 officer and wife of the A. Brigade R. H. A.; 1 officer and wife and child of the 18th Brigade R. A., 1 non-commissioned officer of the 81st Foot, 1 subconductor and wife of the Madras Establishment, and one officer of each of the following brigades and regiments:—E. Brigade R. H. A., 14th Brigade R. A., 22nd ditto, and 23rd ditto, 1-7th Foot, 2-10th do., 2-25th do., 88th do., and 96th do., and medical staff.

The troops for Deolalee will be landed at Carnac Bunder on the evening of the day succeeding that of their arrival, and will proceed to Deolalee by two special trains, leaving the Carnac Bunder that evening and reaching Deolalee on the following morning. The baggage of this detachment will be placed in barges on the day of the arrival o[illegible] to be taken to the Bunder early [illegible] guard of one officer and t[illegible] placed in the vans by coolies [illegible] mpany the regiment to [illegible] troops for Kurrache[illegible] mped to the *Coromandel* [illegible] ir arrival, at

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY.

Appended is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December 1868:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rupees.		
29,384	6,390	Dilawar	London.
3,334,520	9,26,832	Bates Family	Liverpool.
2,326,492	7,68,918	Bernice	,,
1,413,384	4,72,113	Star of the North	,,
128,772	44,577	Steamer Golconda	,,
57,704	17,580	Do. Columbian	,,
1,927,884	7,39,671	Ellen Boteu	,,
2,613,584	6,68,401	British Monarch	,,
1,311,156	4,22,330	Peerless	,,
610,544	2,00,555	Steamer Magdala	,,
239,056	83,960	Do. Carnatic	,,
211,904	71,445	Do. Salsette	,,
1,793,876	5,69,930	Barque Haddington	,,
36,109	10,000	Clarendon	London.
466,872	1,41,573	Steamer Sumatra	Liverpool.
2,462,124	8,59,669	Nelson	,,
623,888	2,06,355	Steamer Bengal	,,
73,440	24,500	Do. Golconda	Havre.
44,800	16,250	Do. Columbian	,,
651,392	2,01,720	Dilawar	,,
18,816	5,400	Steamer Carnatic	,,
78,490	24,500	Do. Sumatra	,,
19,670	7,000	Do. Bengal	,,
91,000	28,437	Do. Columbian	Trieste.
18,984	5,968	Do. Magdala	,,
76,384	26,025	Do. Carnatic	,,
94,192	28,790	Do. Salsette	,,
165,754	53,420	Do. Sumatra	,,
39,200	14,000	Do. Sumatra	Genoa.
58,800	21,000	Do. Bengal	,,
663,992	2,14,991	Do. Thales	China.
380,744	1,22,515	Do. Travancore	,,
248,769	75,088	Do. Malacca	,,
191,072	71,913	Do. Rangoon	,,
4,436	1,500	Bagla Furras	Aden.
72,912	24,180	Steamer Golconda	Suez.
203,840	72,916	Do. Carnatic	,,
58,800	18,375	Do. Magdala	,,
2,23,09,936 or Candies 28,445 1/14	73,58,438		

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT NEAR KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The appalling accident on the G. I. P. Railway appears to have been caused principally by the slippery state of the rails. Now, as it must be well known that at those heights the mists are frequent and heavy, why should not the engines be supplied, as in England, with "sand dropping tubes," which cause great friction and prevent slipping?

I am surprised this has never occurred to any of the Engineers of that railway, considering the steep gradients. Perhaps this suggestion, if adopted, may prevent another such lamentable loss of life.—Yours, &c.,

C.

[We believe the ghaut engines are provided with "sand dropping tubes."—Ed.]

THE LATE CHARITABLE CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have to apologize to you and the public for again intruding ourselves, but as "disinterested philanthropy as ennobling as it is rare," has once more plunged himself deeper in the mire by the publication of a somewhat curious letter in the *Times of India* of yesterday's issue, we kindly ask your indulgence to make a few remarks.

You will notice in that letter the expression—"and last, and most certainly least (and a much nearer approximation to the truth), that 180 persons were present on the occasion. It seems marvellous that, with so small a room as the Masonic Hall, no better guess (for guess it is) could be made." Now, Sir, if "Disinterested Philanthropy" had carefully read our former letters, he would have seen that it was no "guess," but that we had actually counted 180 persons. Shall we repeat it? We counted 180, and these were *not* all. There is the marvel. We did not guess them, as he terms it. Let him put on his spectacles and read this carefully. We counted them. Curious as the fact may be, and unaccountable the motive, we counted the people present. We don't think we had heard of previous instances of "disinterested philanthropy," nor (what is quite irrelevant to our present subject) some "story" about *some one* running off with a lot of rupees collected for clothing for distressed sailors. What the "dickens" such a yarn has to do with a concert at Grant Buildings we are sure we can't say. Surely that was not another instance of "disinterested philanthropy." Kindly pardon the repetition of this phrase, but it has been presented to us under such novel circumstances that it quite takes our fancy. We like it much. We have a great desire to start business, and issue a prospectus in the "disinterested philanthropy" line ourselves, were it not for those widows and orphans who do rather bother one, especially as we have not been 36 years at the trade. We would certainly be novices in the art of "humbugging" them; therefore we fancy—nay, we are sure—we do not possess the requisite skill to conduct a business of that nature.

To recur to the letter, in which we are told, "At the time I am writing, I am disturbed by the arrival of a boat from one of the ships, requesting my presence, with that of Captains Jackson and Laws, to a court-martial to be held at a public-house by a committee of the aforesaid sea lawyers." Now, Sir, the above is very good for a "literary captain." We thought Thackeray had given us some of the most notable examples of humbug, but we think this letter will maintain a place, because it is replete with matter totally irrelevant to the concert. With all our shortcomings, and they are not a few, we think the public will concede to us—the profession as a body—that we are not deficient in pluck or courage. Therefore we say, if "Disinterested Philanthropy" *was* one of us, he would have fearlessly met "all creation" in the shape of "sea lawyers" at that same "public-house." With the righteous and just cause of the widow and the orphan to sustain him, no *true Blue Jacket* would have shirked inquiry or feared to meet, face to face, all the sailors in the harbour. For the *esprit de corps* of our service Captain McBride and the members of the committee alluded to in that letter took that method of giving him an opportunity of giving the lie to what has become a public scandal. We think an honest Blue Jacket would have been "ready, aye ready" to do so for the credit of our cloth. We are mistaken, to our shame be it spoken: consequently we have no recourse left, but to publicly express—with your kind permission—our indignation at the course which Captain Robinson has chosen to take, and to repudiate him and his "disinterested philanthropy." We say "we," because we believe our brother sailors to a man will support our excommunication as here expressed.

We hope this is the last of the concert. We wish him a pleasant passage to Rangoon, and, that he may carry an antidote to "In Memoriam" of Mrs. Plummer, we recommend for his perusal the—*Bible*—in which he will find some glorious and noble truths useful to remember when next he gives a concert in aid of the "widow and the fatherless." We also have some friends journeying to Rangoon, who will doubtless do all in their power to make known our experience of such rare and ennobling examples of "disinterested philanthropy."

With the remainder of the letter we have nothing to do. It is quite irrelevant to the matter in hand. Possibly the public may not be aware that a donation of £5 will constitute any one a Life Governor of the Orphan Asylum, even a "Jack Robinson."

The postscript is a good joke: we wish "any gentlemen" may get his money back; for ourselves we wish the widow and orphans, for whom it was intended, *might* get it. May they have better luck next time "Jack Robinson" comes on shore, is the sincere wish of

QUOD VERUM TUTUM.

Bombay, 27th January.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A good deal of interest is naturally felt in the Siamese Twins and the proposition to detach them by a surgical operation. We read—"The Siamese Twins, who have recently arrived in Europe with a view to taking the opinion of eminent surgeons as to the probable success of any operation which could be performed with a view to their detachment one from the other, have in the first instance, consulted Professor Syme, of Edinburgh. Professor Syme informs the a *British Medical Journal* that he finds there is distinctly communication between the two trunks, and is of opinion that separation would be almost certainly fatal to both of the twins. Sir James Simpson has arrived at a similar opinion."

THE AFFAIRE DOULTON.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.

The Cour d'Appel has given judgment on the appeal of the Procureur-General from the judgment of the Tribunal Correctionnel, which decided that Mr. Doulton had committed the acts of swindling with which he was charged, but that, as they were consummated in a foreign country, the Belgian tribunals were incompetent to deal with them. The Cour d'Appel reverses the decision of the Tribunal Correctionnel, but gives Mr. Doulton a more complete acquittal. It holds that if he had committed the offence with which he was charged the Belgian Courts would have been competent to deal with it; but that, though he abused the confidence of the English Company, he did not in the matter of the *pot-de-vin* impose upon either the company or the Belgian contractors by fraudulent manœuvres, and that, consequently, what he did was not an offence within the Penal Code.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

My rate for cast-iron pipes is Rs. 120 per ton, while Mr. Aitken's is Rs. 100 only. As Government have lately reduced the duty on iron from 7½ to 1 per cent., I will use Mr. Aitken's rate. A reduction must accordingly be made from my estimate of Rs. 1,85,757.

If the cost of excavation for Mr. Aitken's branch sewers is calculated at my rate his estimate must be increased by about Rs. 2,50,000.

Mr. Aitken says:—

"Although I do not agree with Captain Tulloch as to the drainage of the Flats, I have, in order that the estimates may be as nearly comparative as possible, included a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 for new sluices," &c.

But Mr. Aitken has apparently forgotten that my main drain has been made large enough to carry off 14 inches of rain in 24 hours, whereas his main sewer takes off 8 inches only from the higher parts of the town and 4 inches only from the lower parts. The size of my main drain should be much reduced, or about Rs. 2,50,000 should be deducted from my estimate.

And even now we are not on the same footing, for I have provided so that during extraordinary neaptides that portion of the Flats which cannot drain into the sea shall be relieved of rain by pumps. Mr. Aitken has no pumps on the Flats at all, and indeed makes the mistake of supposing that by including the cost of my sluices only in his estimate he has provided for the reclamation of the Flats. It would cost Mr. Aitken upwards of 6 lakhs of rupees, in addition to the expense of the sluices, before he could relieve the Flats of rain.

I could point out other works, the cost of which has been omitted in Mr. Aitken's estimate, but the above will be more than sufficient for my purpose.

I will now calculate the cost of the extra coal which my project will entail in excess of that required by Mr. Aitken's.

Mr. Aitken's main sewer in his former project reached Colaba with its invert at 32·50 above datum, which is 50 feet below mean sea-level. As the 150 acres in Khetwady are not now to be raised, and as the sewer is to be a quarter of a mile longer, it must have its invert 3½ feet lower (according to Mr. Aitken himself). It will thus reach Colaba at 29·00 above datum. Mr. Aitken will have to pump both the rain-water and sewage from 29·00 to 50·00 (the average level of the tides), or a total height of 21 feet.

I shall have to pump the rain-water from 37·00 (the level of the invert of my sewer) to 50·00 above datum, or 13 feet only, and the sewage from 37·00 to about 80·00 above datum, or about 43 feet.

I shall therefore have to raise the sewage 22 feet higher than Mr. Aitken will have to raise it, and he will have to pump the rain-water 8 feet higher than I shall have to pump it.

For the next twenty years the sewage will not amount to (if it even approaches) 12,000,000 gallons a day. I have therefore to calculate what it will cost to raise this quantity 22 feet high.

The engines at the Crossness Sewage Pumping Station in London raise 75,000,000 lbs. one foot high with one cwt. of coal. This is the actual average of a year's working. The engines which I propose for Bombay will be larger than those at Crossness, and ought therefore to work more economically. But I will suppose the duty of the Bombay engines will be only 50,000,000 lbs. raised one foot high with one cwt. of coal.

To raise 12,000,000 gallons (the quantity of sewage to be pumped up daily) 22 feet on the above data will require about 53 cwt., or say 3 tons of coal daily, or 1,100 tons yearly.

There is no reason why, if the Municipality procured their coal direct from England, it should cost more than Rs. 25 a ton; but taking the rate at even Rs. 27 a ton, the cost of 1,100 tons yearly would be Rs. 29,700, or say Rs. 30,000. This sum capitalized at 6 per cent. represents exactly five lakhs of rupees.

We have now sufficient data for a comparative estimate of the cost of the two projects.

My project for utilizing the sewage will stand thus—

	Rs.
Total estimate as per my report	74,95,553
Add cost or extra coal	5,00,000
Do. for 15-inch earthenware pipes	11,600
	80,07,153
Deduct for extra cost of cast-iron pipes in consequence of my rates being 20 per cent. higher than Mr. Aitken's, and Government having reduced the duty on iron	1,85,757
Deduct for brickwork of my main sewer	96,000
Deduct for my main drain	2,50,000
Deduct for return from sewage to be sold for agricultural and gardening purposes at half the rates Mr. Aitken proposes in his water supply scheme to sell water to gardeners (Rs. 90,000 per annum, which capitalized at 6 per cent. is)	15,00,000
	20,31,757
Total cost of project	Rs. 59,75,396

The cost of my project if it were decided to cast the sewage into the sea at Colaba would be—

Total of estimate as per my report	74,95,553
Add for cost of extra coal	5,00,000
Do. for 15-inch earthenware pipes	11,600
	80,07,153
Deduct cost of the irrigation portion of the *scheme*	21,94,603
Deduct for brickwork of my main sewer	96,000
Deduct for my main drain	2,50,000
	25,40,603
	54,66,550
Add for 7½ miles of cast-iron pipes to be laid complete from the Flats to Colaba (including excavation)	15,78,505
Add for outlet pipe at Colaba as per Mr. Aitken's estimate	2,00,000
Total cost of project	Rs 72,45,055

The estimate of the cost of Mr. Aitken's revised project will be—

Total of Mr. Aitken's amended estimate	Rs. 77,74,350
Add for excavation for main sewer	22,687
Do. for tunnel for main sewer	2,76,920
Do. for the value of the stone credited in his estimate	1,00,391
Do. for condensing engines	1,32,000
Do. for high-pressure engines	98,250
Do. for engine and boiler house	2,00,000
Do. for reclamation at Colaba	3,51,927
Do. for sewers being lowered 3 feet in consequence of the 150 acres in Khetwady not being raised	3,65,316
Do. for excavation for branch sewers	2,50,000
Total cost of Mr. Aitken's project	Rs. 1,02,69,914

Thus it will be seen that it would cost 42 lakhs less to utilize the sewage than to cast it into the sea according to Mr. Aitken's project. But if it were really desirable to waste the sewage, which I emphatically maintain is opposed to all modern sanitary science, I could do it about 30 lakhs less to pump it from the Flats to Colaba than to pump it at the latter place itself.

And let it be remembered that with all this disadvantage of expense Mr. Aitken's project will not be of use for the drainage of any portion of Bombay lying to the north of the Race-course. He thinks, and I agree with him, that the population of Bombay will by the end of the century reach 1,500,000, *i.e.* will be about 700,000 in excess of what it is now. Where, let me ask, are these 700,000 people to live? They cannot live in the lower portion of the Island, for Bombay is about one of the densest cities in the world and every sanitary improvement has a tendency to spread the population over a larger area. The probability is that by the end of the century the density of the town will be much reduced, just as the density of London, Liverpool, and other large European towns has been reduced in consequence of the enforcement of better sanitary laws. Is it not evident, therefore, that the extra population will be driven to live in the northern portion of the island? Now to drain the nothern portion of the island, according to Mr. Aitken's scheme, another tunnel will have to be pierced, and another pumping station will have to be erected on the Flats In fact another project will be required quite independently of his present one. This would entail an enormous additional expenditure, far beyond the means of the Municipality.

And with all this works Mr. Aitken engages to relieve the upper parts of the town of 8 inches of rain, and the lower, or more important parts, of 4 inches only in the 24 hours; whereas I propose to relieve every part of the town—indeed to relieve the whole island itself—of 14 inches of rainfall in 24 hours.

If any more proof were required to convince the public that Mr. Aitken has not set about the drainage of Bombay on right principles, it is furnished by himself. In page 14 of his "Remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's report" he says (and I concur with him):—

"There is nothing which more distinguishes successful engineering than the care with which the individual circumstances of each case are inquired into and dealt with accordingly. A physician who would prescribe the same treatment for all his patients would certainly kill quite as often as he would cure."

Now I have always maintained that, for purposes of town drainage, India and England can never be compared together. One has a dry, the other a damp climate. Mr. Aitken himself, referring to England and Bombay, says:—

"I have had some experience in designing drainage works for the Fen country, but as the rainfall here (in Bombay) is often 2 inches per hour it is impossible to compare the two."

This is my opinion also, and under these considerations I propose to deal with Bombay according to her "individual circumstances," *i.e.* to separate rain from sewage, and to drain the town in the direction in which it slopes. Mr. Aitken, on the contrary, proposes to deal with Bombay exactly as London has been dealt with. Here are his own words—

"The general nature of these drainage works will be similar to those which have lately been completed by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Main Drainage of London, nor can I see any reason why, if similar works are carried out in Bombay, the results should not be as satisfactory as they have been in London, due care being taken to adopt the works to the peculiar requirements of the climate and to the configuration of the Island."

If Mr Aitken's scheme is compared with the London Drainage Works, it will be found that there is not a single peculiarity in it. London is drained by a system of intercepting sewers, Mr. Aitken has adopted intercepting sewers for Bombay. In London they have ponding reservoirs. So had Mr. Aitken's scheme till Mr. Rawlinson pointed out that these works were not suited to this climate. In London the sewers take away both rain and sewage. So do Mr. Aitken's sewers. There is not a main feature in Mr. Aitken's scheme to adapt it to the "peculiar requirments of the case."

In conclusion, I beg to sum up in few words the inconsistencies both in Mr. Aitken's project and in his arguments against mine.

Mr. Aitken repudiates the Colaba Outfall, and—adopts it.

He argues the advisability of having ponding reservoirs for the sewage and—dispenses with them.

He objects to earthenware-pipe drains, and provides 53 miles of them in his project.

He declares that I cannot drain the Flats, and that his old plan of making a channel to Worlee is the best, and—takes my estimate for doing the work in my own way.

He ridicules the idea of separating rain-water from sewage, and I show that on this question he stands almost alone among all the engineers of Bombay.

He objects to my system of house-drainage, and I show that he will be compelled to adopt it for the removal of nightsoil, and that all his arguments tell quite as much against himself as against me.

He brings forward the town of Birmingham as one of his great arguments against sewage utilization, and—I show that sewage is being utilized there.

He points out that I have based my calculations on tides which range 16 feet while I should have based them on tides which range 6 feet, and—I show that my calculations are based on tides much worse than these, and that my works will answer for the worst tides that have been recorded in Bombay.

He says most emphatically that the raising of the 150 acres in Khetwady is "the centre on which the whole success of his scheme for the drainage of Bombay depend, and without which he cannot see how the monsoon waters are to be got rid of," and—accordingly in his revised project dispenses altogether with the raising of this land.

Lastly, he points out that if the sewage were cast into the sea at the Prong Outfall during all states of the tide it "would be thrown on to the end of the Prong, and might be brought by the flood tide on to the foreshore of Colaba"—he adds that "the execution of this plan would be attended with a certain amount of risk as to its ultimate complete success"—and, after all this (can it be conceived?) he now proposes to discharge the sewage during all states of the tide at the *Light-house* Outfall.

I now leave the public to judge between Mr. Aitken and myself.

I give in an addendum a report which has recently been submitted by Colonel Ewart, of the Royal Engineers, to the Home Secretary on the drainage of the towns of Oxford, Eton, Windsor, and Abingdon. In it nearly every theory which I have maintained for the past five years has been fully established. If Colonel Ewart's arguments have any force in England, they have irresistible force in India.

H. TULLOCH,
Captain, Royal Engineers.

January, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Gazette of India Jan. 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Arthur Howell, Under Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, is presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, is presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Madhub Chunder Ghose is dismissed from the service of Government, with effect from the 10th ultimo.

It is hereby notified for general information that the whole of the Arms Act (Act XXXI. of 1860), as modified by Act VI. of 1866, is in force in the Province of Oude. All Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Native Christians are exempted from the provisions of Sections 26 and 32 of the former Act.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. W. G. Young, 6 months.
Mr. W. T. Church, 3 months.
Mr. E. H. Lushington, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment:—

Brevet Major Owen T. Burne, 20th Foot, to be Private Secretary to the Viceroy, with effect from the 13th inst.

Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the departmental examination prescribed for Police Officers;—

Lieutenant H. Hallett, with credit.
Mr. A. Marriott, Assistant District Superintendent, Police.
Mr. R. Acklom, Assistant District Superintendent, Police.
Mr. A. Elliott.
Mr. D. G. Proby, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, Police.
Mr. F. Naylor, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, Police.

Mr. E. W. L. Morant is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant in the Revenue Survey Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date on which he commenced his duties.

Colonel H. L. Thuillier, R. A., Surveyor General of India, lately deputed to England on special duty, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The Reverend G. D. Symonds, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the date of the death of the Reverend J. Sharkey.

The services of the Reverend C. J. Watchouse, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Reverend Albert Eschelbach has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days privilege leave of absence from such date prior to the 10th February 1869 as he may avail himself thereof.

Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, Her Majesty's 4th Hussars, is to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Gibson.

The Notification dated 16th ultimo, appointing Surgeon W. J. Moore to officiate in medical charge of the Marwar Political Agency in addition to his other duties, is hereby cancelled.

Captain H. de Lousada, Assistant Superintendent 3rd Grade, Hyderabad Commission, is appointed to officiate temporarily as 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg *vice* Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate. This arrangement is to have effect from the 29th September 1868.

Mr. G. B. Maconochie, Settlement Officer in Oudh, not having availed himself of the full leave granted to him in Notification No. 1891, dated 16th November 1867, the unexpired portion thereof, viz., one month and twenty-five days, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Captain C. H. Plowden are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Captain D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ellichpore, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 11th March next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. L. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore, in the Central Provinces, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for six months.

Lieutenant J. E. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who has been absent on furlough, has been promoted to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification of the 16th October last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend, until the 1st April 1869, the operation in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts of Financial Notification, dated the 29th March 1868, relative to the employment of bi-colored stamp paper for documents enumerated in Schedule B of Act XXVI of 1867 and Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, is allowed leave on medical certificate to proceed to Europe for eighteen months, making over charge of his office to his First Assistant.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Statistical Committee:—Colonel R. Strachey, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. H. Beverley, and Mr. R. B. Chapman.

Mr. E. H Lushington made over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department to Mr. R. B. Chapman, on the 16th instant, before noon.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel (Major General) George Campbell, C. B. Royal (Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 11th December 1868, vice General G. Swiney, deceased.

The services of Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, of Her Majesty's 4th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant M. Protheroe, of the Madras Staff Corps, doing duty with the Madras Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—No. 6 of the 8th January 1869.—Notifying that Lieutenant E. F. Cambier, Subaltern, No. 4 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contigent, assumed command of the Battery from the 6th January 1868 to the date of arrival of Captain H. F. Pritchard, appointed by Government General Order No. 190 of 1868, to officiate as Commandant thereof, during the absence of Captain Grey on furlough to Europe.

Captain H. G. Saunders, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave from the 23rd to the 29th September 1868, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Henry Fowler Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Bhu dara, Central Provinces, far two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant John Edward George Howey, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking after the 27th Feb. 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant Robert Hunter, of the General List, Madras Infantry, and Sargeon James Fownes Norton Wise, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Dacca, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following appointment is made:—Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Infantry.—Lieutenant J. G. Proudfoot, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 5th Madras Native Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern, vice Captain Way, appointed to another situation.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel J. R. Vaughan, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General in succession to Brigadier General C. T. Chamberlain C. S. I., promoted to the rank of Major General.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 803 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Alfred Bloomfield, 7th March 1868.

The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the undermentioned Officers:—

Captain Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon William Edward Allen, of the Medical Department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain G. Newmarch, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Major Hastings Fraser, of the Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 12th instant.

Major J. S. Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having reported his return from furlough to Europe on sick certificate, is promoted to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from the 7th January 1869.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 13th instant:—

Lieutenant Colonel Seymour J. Blane, of Her Majesty's Service (Unattached), to be Military Secretary.

Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, of the 6th Inskilling Dragoons, to officiate as Military Secretary, vice Lieut. Colonel Blane, who has obtained leave of absence.

Cornet the Hon'ble Henry J. L. Wood, of 10th Hussars, Captain E. P. B. Brooke, of Her Majesty's 41st Foot, Captain H. B. Lockwood, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, and Captain C. C. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aides-de-Camp.

The following promotions are made

APPOINTMENTS IN BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

We take the following appointments from the *London Gazette* of the 1st January :—

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Scott, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Guiana.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Sanford Freeling, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Arthur Peel, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Islands of Antigua and Montserrat; and to appoint Colonel Robert Stuart Baynes to be Colonial Secretary of the City and Garrison of Gibraltar.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia and its Dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Charles Du Cane, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint William Hales Franklyn, Esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands.

PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the fact that five out of the eight Liberal members who served on Mr. Childers's Committee on the system of retirement in the non-purchase corps have obtained places in the new Government. The fact may well be accepted as encouraging by the officers of the seniority corps, and justifies the revival of hopes which Sir John Pakington's procrastinating policy did much to extinguish. It is now reasonable to anticipate that a serious attempt will be made to relieve the stagnation in promotion which threatens ultimately to paralyze the action of those corps which of all others demand to be kept in the condition of highest efficiency. Since Mr. Childers's report was rendered it has been the subject of much public discussion, and of minute criticism at the hands of actuaries. The latter say that the scheme proposed by Mr. Childers's Committee would not work. That may be; but they say, also, with equal distinctness, that the existing system does not work. This, indeed, is rendered sufficiently obvious by the fact that the actual operation of the system has proved very unsatisfactory, and that it has brought the regiments concerned into their present unfortunate plight. Here is one fact, at any rate, to start with. Another point which is undisputed is that the efficiency of a corps largely depends upon a wholesome rate of promotion among its officers. Last, but not least, there is a very general disposition to get rid of the system of purchase in the army, and it is evident enough that purchase, whatever its objections, does accelerate the general flow of promotion in a very appreciable degree, by enabling officers to retire who, in the absence of that system, would have no means or inducement to do so. Remove this accelerating influence and straightway you reduce the whole army to the condition of the existing non-purchase corps—corps, that is to say, languishing, or destined shortly to languish if nothing be done, for want of a healthy and sufficient system of retirement. Putting these three considerations together, we have an urgent occasion for the contrivance of some system—whether Mr. Childers's or a modification of that scheme or any other—which will secure a proper flow of retirement and promotion. In contriving this system, regard must be had to its possible application to the army at large, in the event of the abolition of purchase. In short, the question—as we have always been careful to point out—is no mere regimental question, although the existing seniority corps are more immediately interested in it. It is a national question, and one for which a permanently satisfactory solution must be found before we can make any confident progress towards the removal of an element of our present military system which is generally considered to be radically vicious and unsound. We trust that this matter will find a place in the programme of a Government pledged to reform.

...T AND Dr. PUSEY ON RITUALISM.

...rr has addressed the following letter to the ...H. Mackonochie :—

"Fulham Palace, S. W., December 29.

"Dear Mr. Mackonochie,—I have received from ... Council-office a copy of the judgment which ... with authority explained the law on the ... points of ritual observance in the service at St. Alban's, Holborn, respecting which there has been so much contention.

"I expect that this will be the last day of my tenure of the See of London, otherwise I should have invited you, at a personal interview, to arrange with me what is the best mode of giving effect to such changes in your service as will at once bring it into conformity with the simplicity enjoined by the Rubric, and at the same time be the least distasteful to a congregation like yours, which has become accustomed to a form of worship more ornate than it is now ascertained the law of the Church has sanctioned.

"Probably before you receive formal notification of what is now required of you through the proper officers of the Bishop's or Archbishop's Court I shall have ceased to be your diocesan. But I will take upon myself, as my last act in that capacity, to advise you and all others of the London clergy who may now feel themselves placed in a difficulty by their having conscientiously, though I believe unwisely, thought it their duty hitherto to act against the advice and judgment, I believe I may say, of all the bishops, in introducing novelties of worship, to do now what I am sure all true Church principles must suggest—viz., to take counsel with those directly set over them in the Lord as to the mode in which their services are henceforward to be conducted, in conformity with the ascertained law of the Church.

"Some weeks must elapse before my successor has entered fully on the duties of his office, but I can have no doubt he will be ready to give you his best advice at once, and to approach the subject of your personal difficulties with that same appreciation of your devotedness and zeal which I have ever myself entertained.

"You are quite at liberty to make any use you please of this letter, which I shall myself make public.—Believe me to remain yours faithfully.

"Rev. A. H. Mackonochie." "A. C. LONDON.

The following from Dr. Pusey appears in *The Times*:—

Sir,—I agree with yourself so far that, since the judgment against Mr. Mackonochie does not (at least, to any outward appearance) turn on any matter of faith, but is simply an exposition of Acts of Parliament, it does not affect the consciences of Churchmen in itself. It only tells us the law under which, in the opinion of the Judicial Committee, we live. We who believe in the Real Objective Presence are bound in all honesty to let the Church know what we do believe. The belief showed itself, of necessity, in our way of celebrating, without our adopting any of the acts which the Judicial Committee has condemned, and it will still. The author of the *Christian Year* was no Ritualist, whatever sympathy he had with the piety, devotion, and faith visible in many Ritualists. Yet no one who saw him celebrate could doubt as to his belief. The loss of modes of outward expression of belief (if so be) only drives pious souls more inward, and the inward devotion shines the more through.

But will you allow me to remark on one statement which forms no legal part of the judgment, since it was made in support only of a point which was ruled?

The judgment runs :—

"In the rubric, as to the reception of the sacramental bread and wine, the words, 'all meekly kneeling,' apply, as their Lordships think, to the celebrant as well as to other clerks and people."

Now, the rubric is :—

"Then shall the minister first receive the Communion in both kinds himself, and then proceed to deliver the same to the Bishops, priests and deacons in like manner (if any be present), and after that to the people also, in order, into their hands, all meekly kneeling."

Now, if this clause, "all meekly kneeling," applied at all to the celebrant, it would grammatically involve that direction that he should kneel while administering to others, a direction which occurs after the mention of two acts of a person cannot (if it applies to him at all) be limited to the first of those two acts, to the exclusion of that the mention of which immediately precedes that direction. If this (as it would) involves an absurdity, then the whole construction is faulty, and it follows that the direction can apply to neither.

Yet, although this is only an argument, and so not binding in law, the charge against Mr. Mackonochie could not have been substantiated without it. For, apart from this construction, it could not have been alleged that any offence had been committed by his kneeling at the end of the prayer of consecration. Now, even allowing that the construction were doubtful, we all of us remember how carefully Dr. Lushington, in the *Essays and Reviews* case, laid down again and again that, it being a criminal cause, the doubt was in each case to be given in favour of the respondent.

I need not say what effect it will produce in the minds of English Churchmen if the Supreme Court of Appeal is at one time stringent in its construction of words, at another lax, and both alike in criminal causes. For, however the accuser's costs, which are thus laid upon Mr. Mackonochie, may be paid by others, the law knows nothing of this. It has not only condemned him of doing an unlawful act in the most solemn part of public worship (which is the most sensible wound it could inflict on any clergyman), but has laid a considerable fine upon him.

The world would call this "playing fast and loose ;"—"loose," whenever it is the question of allowing any matter of faith to be disbelieved; "fast," when it is the question of not allowing any thing to be believed which popular prejudice disbelieves.

If the union of Church and State involves this ultimate laxity and more than rigidness in the construction of our formularies, involving the denial of true doctrine and the prohibition of practice which represents doctrine, it certainly will be the earnest desire and prayer of Churchmen that the precedent now being set as to the Irish Establishment may be speedily followed as to the English.—Your obedient servant,

Christ Church, Oxford, Dec. 25. E. B. PUSEY.

SMALL-POX IN THE ISLAND OF REUNION.—From a notification issued by the Board of Trade, dated the 31st December, it appears that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade had received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Reunion, reporting that small-pox had appeared in that Island, and that consequent by the Government of Mauritius had established a quarantine of twenty-one days on all vessels clearing from ports in the Island of Reunion.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 1st JANUARY, 1869.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Cornet George Peter Moore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles Rainier Jones, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Edward Groves Paley, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Moore. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

5th Lancers—Captain William Lloyd Browne to be Major, without purchase, vice W. G. D. Massy, who becomes Supernumerary on appointment as an Assistant Adjutant-General in India. Dated 12th October, 1868.

Lieutenant James Edwin Gwyther to be Captain, without purchase, vice Browne. Dated 12th October, 1868.

Cornet James Dennis to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gwyther. Dated 12th October, 1868.

Gabril Roland Ruscombe Poole, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dennis. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

10th Hussars—Veterinary Surgeon William Appleton, from the Military Train, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Hicks Withers, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

12th Lancers—Cornet Cecil James Stephens to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Edward Ignatius Joseph Arundell, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Mountcharles Easthope Williams, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stephens. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

16th Lancers—Francis Colebrooke Drummond, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice John Younge Fullerton who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

21st Hussars—Ensign William Watt, from the 95th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Neave, promoted. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Military Train—The promotion of Ensign Brain to bear date 2nd September, 1868, and not as stated in *Gazette* of 6th November last.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable William Edward Sackville West to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Richard L. Otway Pearson, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Ulick, Viscount Lascelles, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable W. E. S. West. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Lionel Neville Frederick Ames, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Viscount Lascelles. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

2nd Foot—Captain Heber Reeve Tucker has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

John Stratford Collins, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Joseph Campbell, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Staff-Surgeon John Noble Shipton to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Francis Cogan, appointed to the Staff. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

4th Foot—Lieutenant Herbert Charles Borrett to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C.M. Davidson, who resigns that appointment. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Lieutenant Christopher M. Davidson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant G. A. Sweny, promoted Half-pay Captain, without purchase. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

13th Foot—Lieutenant William Hugh Oldham, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, who exchanges. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

19th Foot—Surgeon Henry Higgins Lowe, M.D., having completed twenty years full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st April, 1867. Dated 6th December, 1868.

19th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Edward Trotter Brown has been permitted to assume the surname of Trotter, in lieu and instead of that of Brown, agreeably with Her Majesty's Royal License, as published in the *London Gazette* of 8th December, 1868.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Edward George Lingard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Walker, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign Arthur John Osborne Pollock to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lingard. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Taylor Dalrymple Wilsoa Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pollock. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

27th Foot—Lieutenant William Herring to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major John George Dartnell, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign James Walton Fowell Buxton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herring. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign Domville Mascie Taylor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frederick Richard Attwood, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Thomas John Ashley Hoban, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Taylor. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

44th Foot—Ensign William Wood to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice George Bain, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

46th Foot—Major Charles Parker Catty to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Arthur George Vesey, deceased. Dated 19th October, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major James George Clarke to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Colin Frederick Campbell, deceased. Dated 15th September, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major Albert Nicholas to be Major, without purchase, vice Catty. Dated 19th October, 1868.

Lieutenant Richard Edward Brookes to be Captain without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Clarke. Dated 15th September, 1863.

Lieutenant Frank Grieve to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Nicholas. Dated 19th October, 1868.

Lieutenant James Magenis Lovekin, who has resigned his position as Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice Brookes. Dated 15th September, 1868.

Ensign Charles Christie Pearson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Grieve. Dated 19th October, 1868.

52nd Foot—Lieutenant Richard Maximilian Pulteney to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. C. Adams, promoted. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

96th Foot—Ensign Thomas Prickett to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice John Maule, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Henry Thomas Deane-Drake, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Prickett. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

60th Foot—Staff Surgeon Arthur Edwin Temple Longhurst, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice William Wilson Mills, deceased. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

67th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur James Poole to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Edmund Henry Lenon, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign Philip Quirk to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Poole. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

James Hercules FitzWalter Henry Connellan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Quirk. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Lieutenant Robert Edward Colborne Jarvis to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Poole, promoted. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

77th Foot—The surname of the Ensign promoted from Colour-Serjeant of the 36th Foot, on the 2nd September, 1868, is Fenton, and not Verner, as then stated.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Stanford Norman McLeod Nairne to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. W. Mellise, who has exchanged to the 4th West India Regiment. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

96th Foot—Ensign Cecil Lugard Smyth Branson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Richard Clavell Stevens, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Francis Dorling, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Branson. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

97th Foot—Lieutenant John Lamnoy Tweedie to be Captain, by purchase, vice H. Nizzoli Reeve Storks, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Lieutenant George Upperton, from half-pay, late 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lawless, promoted half-pay Captain, without purchase. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign Charles Edward Partridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tweedie. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

William John Bowden, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Partridge. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

101st Foot—Staff Surgeon James Jardine, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Edward Young Kellett, who exchanges. Dated 22nd October, 1868.

108th Foot—The surname of the Lieutenant promoted Captain on 7th July, 1868, is Laurie, not Lawrie, as previously stated.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieutenant Charles Bowerbank Campbell, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Oldham, who exchanges. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Captain Charles Currie to be Major, by purchase, vice George Francis Morant, who retires. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Lieutenant Arthur Hales to be Captain, by purchase, vice Currie. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Ensign Frederick Roseingrave Harvey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hales. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Charles Edward Warde, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harvey. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Medical Department—Surgeon-Major Francis Cogan, from 2nd Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff Surgeon John Noble Shipton, appointed to the 2nd Foot. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Staff-Surgeon William Johnstone Fyffe, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st April, 1867. Dated 10th December, 1868.

Surgeon Edward Young Kellett, from the 101st Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice James Jardine, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 22nd October, 1868.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Kelly to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Arthur Edwin Temple Longhurst, M.D., appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Bengal Unattached List—Lieutenant James Stuart Melville, Bengal Unattached List, to be Captain. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

BREVET.

Captain W. Blenkinsop, half-pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to have the local rank of Major while serving as Superintendent of the Riding Department of the Cavalry Depôt. Dated 2nd January, 1869.

Captain John Huskisson, Paymaster of the Chatham Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th December, 1868.

The rank of Assistant-Surgeon conferred on Hospital Steward Joseph A. Cooper in medical charge of Her Majesty's Punjaub Flotilla, with date of 19th February, 1867, to be *honorary*, and not *local and temporary only*, as then stated.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Allan Thomas Maclean, Colonel of the 13th Hussars, who died on the 9th December, 1868 :—

Major General Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 10th December, 1868.

Brevet-Colonel W. Sherbrook Ramsey Norcott, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 10th December, 1868.

Major Henry John King, half-pay, late 3rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th December, 1868.

Captain Walter John Grimstone, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 10th December, 1868.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1866 :—Lieutenant-Colonel William Hill, 2nd West India Regiment. Dated 28th November, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Burgoyne Cureton, Commandant of the Cavalry Depôt. Dated 28th December, 1868.

GIBRALTAR vs. CEUTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

SIR,—In a letter addressed to you on the 21st inst. Admiral Grey recommends that England should cede Gibraltar to Spain in exchange for Ceuta as the "solution of a difficult question," and because it would be an advantageous exchange for England. I am not aware that there is any difficult question to be solved, and I believe I can show that the exchange would be disadvantageous to England.

As Admiral Grey admits that "some port at the entrance of the Mediterranean is a necessity." I do not propose to enter on the question of the absolute abandonment of Gibraltar, but merely to consider whether Ceuta would answer our purpose as well.

I cannot presume to offer an opinion as to the nautical questions raised by Admiral Grey, but I venture to join issue as to whether Ceuta could "be made almost impregnable."

I conclude it will be admitted that a most essential condition with respect to the port which, it is admitted, we require at the entrance of the Mediterranean is that it should be capable of defending itself without the assistance of a fleet, with a moderate garrison against any force that might be brought against it either by sea or land.

Gibraltar fulfils these conditions ; Ceuta does not. It is an axiom of engineers that all fortifications constructed by art without natural defences must yield in a given time to an attacking force of sufficient strength if properly provided with the means of attack. Now the peculiarity of Gibraltar is that the land front, the only part open to regular approaches, is impregnable in consequence of its natural defences, a large portion of the sea front is equally unassailable, the portion of the sea wall which being artificial might be breached, is so protected that an assault would be extremely difficult from causes which it is not necessary to state in detail here, and this portion of the works might, and should be still more effectually fortified by iron turrets and other means. Ceuta, on the other hand, could not possibly be made as strong as Gibraltar either on its land or sea fronts, nor would it be sufficiently garrisoned with double the number that would suffice for Gibraltar, and, moreover, the expense of such works as might be constructed to strengthen the place would be enormous, and no matter what expense was incurred it would still be liable to be taken by land if a force sufficient for the purpose were disembarked, and by sea, if we lost for a time our naval supremacy. During the long siege of Gibraltar in the last century we had not the command of the seas, and our garrison, never very strong, was with difficulty reinforced. How would it then have fared with us if we had been defending Ceuta instead of Gibraltar?

Having been nearly three years in Gibraltar, and having gone over the works of Ceuta, I venture to address you on this important subject, and to give my reasons for thinking that the exchange proposed by Admiral Grey would be costly, impolitic, and would render us liable to defeat in the event of England being engaged in any great war ; and while I agree with him that "the exchange would be most advantageous to Spain," I entirely differ from him in thinking "it would be the best bargain for England."—I remain, your obedient servant,

Stagbury, Dec. 26. R. WALPOLE, Major-General.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In addressing you some little time ago on the question of "Gibraltar *versus* Ceuta" I merely stated as shortly as possible the general reasons on which I advocated the exchange, since then I have had numerous letters from officers both of the army and navy well acquainted with the locality agreeing with my views. You have also published two letters adverse to the plan ; the first, signed by R.A., has, I think, been completely answered by another signed C.G.

On the one which appeared in *The Times* of yesterday from General Walpole I should like, if you have space, to make the following observations :—

General Walpole says that he cannot presume to offer an opinion as to the nautical question raised by me, that question being, in my opinion the only one at issue, as I maintain that Gibraltar is not, and could not be made, a naval station, while Ceuta might be made available for coaling, refitting, and refuge—in short, a harbour, safe both from the elements and from an enemy's guns.

It is not a question as to the comparative strength of Ceuta and Gibraltar, but whether the former might not be made perfectly defensible, carrying at the same time the naval advantages which Gibraltar does not possess, and without which, however impregnable that fortress may be, it is simply useless. I have no doubt now that the extended area around Ceuta (including the hill above the town) has been ceded to Spain, the defences of that place might easily be made all that is necessary. But now, having given my view of the subject, I will leave it to work its way, if good for anything, in public opinion.—I am Sir, you obedient servant,

Henley-on-Thames, Dec. 29. G. GREY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

Sir,—I have read with much interest the conflicting opinions respecting the "cession of Gibraltar" expressed in *The Times* by military and naval authorities. As this question is of paramount importance to the public, I submit the following facts for consideration.

Gibraltar is one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It is, the watch tower of the Mediterranean as no vessel can pass the Straits without the knowledge of the garrison. The rock which is the principal feature of the position, is so inaccessible that a comparatively small garrison is required in proportion to the strength of the fortress. Thus, it is the least expensive at the same time the most secure key to the Mediterranean. On the other hand, the harbour is inferior.

To obtain such an an important position is so difficult, while to evacuate it is so easy, that deep consideration is required when the startling question is put forward, "Shall we cede Gibraltar?"

The great value of a military position is hardly appreciated in time of peace ; we will, therefore, suppose that England is at war with a great maritime Power.

England's first effort must be to protect the route to India via the Mediterranean. France and Spain are at home on the shores of that sea, where England would be a stranger without Gibraltar and Malta. In former times the success of our navy was due to our sailors ; in future it will depend upon coals, without which our ironclads would be as helpless as Nelson's Victory in a dead calm.

Thus, coals will be the sinews of war, and enormous depôts must be secured at certain intervals. These depôts must be the first points of attack ; therefore they must be placed at impregnable positions.

Gibraltar is five days full steaming from England, about the same distance from Malta, which is an equal interval from Alexandria ; thus we have two impregnable coaling fortresses to command the Mediterranean route.

Few ships of war will carry more than seven days' supply of coals for full speed. Common sense will suggest that the *maximum* effect of a vessel will depend upon her fuel ; thus, as a period of seven days is the extreme limit of her capacity at full speed, we must be provided with coaling stations within that interval, wherever our navy is to be most actively employed. That activity must be displayed in the Mediterranean. In the event of war with a great maritime Power, the greater portion, if not the whole, of our Indian trade would be carried through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, as we could protect that route by our possession of a magnificent line of coaling fortresses from England to India—*i.e.*, Gibraltar, Malta, to Alexandria, from Suez to Aden (the Gibraltar of the Red Sea), from Aden to Bombay, or to Trincomalee, in Ceylon, one of the finest harbours of the East, or to Port Louis, in Mauritius, which commands the Indian Ocean.

The possession of this chain of coaling stations would give England the entire command of the Indian seas and the Red Sea, through which our commerce could float unmolested until it reached the Mediterranean ; but as the strength of a chain is equal to its weakest link, so would our power dissolve should we break the connecting link of stations by ceding Gibraltar.

France and Spain possess harbours where vessels can recoal, and crippled ships can run for shelter, but without our two impregnable fortresses England would be literally incapable of action in the Mediterranean.

Gibraltar is the first and strongest point in our line of communication with the East ; it is the eagle's nest, from which lofty height the entrance to the sea can be surveyed. It is the only spot at the mouth of the Mediterranean that can be termed invulnerable ; from that point our cruisers could utterly destroy the commerce of an enemy ; at the same time, ships crippled in action or chased by a superior force, could run both from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic under the guns of Gibraltar.

The harbour may be vastly improved for less than half the sum that we should uselessly expend at Ceuta.

Let England beware how she exchanges "old lamps for new," lest the spirit of the old lamp should serve its new possessor to her ruin. Let her hold with firm grasp those keys of the world that secure her commercial routes, and then trust in Providence and to your obedient servant

December 29. KING COAL.

THOMAS BEAR'S
Celebrated
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
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York River "	Imperial "
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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedures against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 23rd July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3	months' notice, 3	per cent
Do. 6	do. 5	"
Do. 12	do. 6	"

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On handing over Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, one-eighth per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 20th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NOTICES.

HALLUMS BROTHERS,
Dealers in Poultry, Market, solicit the kind patronage of the Public.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices ; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

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for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
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HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
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* Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

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Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
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